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*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s oligonucleotide? (5a) precursor
L1          392 OLIGONUCLEOTIDE? (5A) PRECURSOR

=> s l2 and dioxetane
L2 NOT FOUND
The L-number entered could not be found.  To see the definition
of L-numbers, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l1 and dioxetane
L2            5 L1 AND DIOXETANE

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3            5 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l3 bib abs 1-5

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 5  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2003:127059  USPATFULL
TI     Method for the amplification and detection of a nucleic acid fragment of
       interest
IN     Ebersole, Richard C., Wilmington, DE, UNITED STATES
       Hendrickson, Edwin R., Hockessin, DE, UNITED STATES
       Fitzpatrick-McElligott, Sandra, Rose Valley, PA, UNITED STATES
       Perry, Michael P., Landenberg, PA, UNITED STATES
PI     US 2003087271      A1   20030508
AI     US 2002-176422     A1   20020620 (10)
RLI    Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-125832, filed on 26 Aug 1998, PENDING
PRAI   WO 1997-US2892      19970227
       US 1996-12636P      19960301 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LREP   E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, LEGAL PATENT RECORDS CENTER, BARLEY
       MILL PLAZA 25/1128, 4417 LANCASTER PIKE, WILMINGTON, DE, 19805
CLMN   Number of Claims: 13
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2151
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     A method is provided for the replication and detection of a specific
       nucleic acid target using a detection probe. The probe is present
       throughout the amplification reaction but does not participate in the
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reaction in that it is not extended. The probe contains sequence complementary to the replicated nucleic acid analyte for capture of the analyte by hybridization. Additionally the probe or analyte contains at least one reactive ligand to permit immobilization or reporting of the probe/analyte hybrid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:198587 USPATFULL
TI **Dioxetane** labeled probes and detection assays employing the same
IN Bronstein, Irena, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Edwards, Brooks, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Martin, Christopher, Bedford, MA, UNITED STATES
Voyta, John, Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002106687 A1 20020808
AI US 2002-83474 A1 20020227 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-340726, filed on 29 Jun 1999, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-18180, filed on 3 Feb 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6063574 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-767479, filed on 16 Dec 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5800999
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PIPER MARBURY RUDNICK & WOLFE LLP, Supervisor, Patent Prosecution Services, 1200 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20036-2412
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 900
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Probes labeled with 1,2-**dioxetane** precursors can be employed in a variety of assays. The probes may be nucleic acid, peptide nucleic acid, proteins including enzyme, antibody or antigen, steroid, carbohydrate, drug or non-drug hapten. The probe is provided with a 1,2-**dioxetane** precursor bound thereto, generally either covalently, or a strong ligand bond. The **dioxetane** precursor moiety is converted to a bound 1,2-**dioxetane** by exposure to singlet oxygen. These **dioxetane** (labels) either spontaneously decompose, or are induced to decompose by an appropriate trigger to release light. The trigger may be a change in pH temperature, or an agent which removes a protective group. Assay formats in which these 1,2-**dioxetane** labeled probes and referents may be used to include hybridization assays, immuno assays, gel-based assays and Capillary Zone Electrophoresis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:238820 USPATFULL
TI **Dioxetane** labeled probes and detection assays employing the same
IN Bronstein, Irena, Newton, MA, United States
Edwards, Brooks, Cambridge, MA, United States
Martin, Christopher, Bedford, MA, United States
Voyta, John, Sudbury, MA, United States
PA Tropix, Inc., Bedford, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6451531 B1 20020917
AI US 1999-340726 19990629 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-18180, filed on 3 Feb 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6063574 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-767479, filed on 16 Dec 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5800999
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Geist, Gary; Assistant Examiner: Owens, Jr., Howard V.
LREP Marbury, Piper, Rudnick & Wolf, LLP, Kelber, Steven B.
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 947
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Probes labeled with 1,2-**dioxetane** precursors can be employed in a variety of assays. The probes may be nucleic acid, peptide nucleic acid, proteins including enzyme, antibody or antigen, steroid, carbohydrate, drug or non-drug hapten. The probe is provided with a 1,2-**dioxetane** precursor bound thereto, generally either covalently, or a strong ligand bond. The **dioxetane** precursor moiety is converted to a bound 1,2-**dioxetane** by exposure to singlet oxygen. These **dioxetane** (labels) either spontaneously decompose, or are induced to decompose by an appropriate trigger to release light. The trigger may be a change in pH temperature, or an agent which removes a protective group. Assay formats in which these 1,2-**dioxetane** labeled probes and referents may be used to include hybridization assays, immuno assays, gel-based assays and Capillary Zone Electrophoresis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:61391 USPATFULL
TI **Dioxetane** labeled probes and detection assays employing the same
IN Bronstein, Irena, Newton, MA, United States
Edwards, Brooks, Cambridge, MA, United States
Martin, Christopher, Bedford, MA, United States
Voyta, John, Sudbury, MA, United States
PA Tropix, Inc., Bedford, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6063574 20000516
AI US 1998-18180 19980203 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-767479, filed on 16 Dec 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5800999
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kunz, Gary L.
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,2
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 868
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Probes labeled with 1,2-**dioxetane** precursors can be employed in a variety of assays. The probes may be nucleic acid, peptide nucleic acid, proteins including enzyme, antibody or antigen, steroid, carbohydrate, drug or non-drug hapten. The probe is provided with a 1,2-**dioxetane** precursor bound thereto, generally either covalently, or a strong ligand bond. The **dioxetane** precursor moiety is converted to a bound 1,2-**dioxetane** by exposure to singlet oxygen. These **dioxetane** (labels) either spontaneously decompose, or are induced to decompose by an appropriate trigger to release light. The trigger may be a change in pH temperature, or an agent which removes a protective group. Assay formats in which these 1,2-**dioxetane** labeled probes and referents may be used to include hybridization assays, immuno assays, gel-based assays and Capillary Zone Electrophoresis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1998:104572 USPATFULL
TI **Dioxetane**-precursor-labeled probes and detection assays employing the same
IN Bronstein, Irena, Newton, MA, United States
Edwards, Brooks, Cambridge, MA, United States
Martin, Christopher, Bedford, MA, United States
Voyta, John, Sudbury, MA, United States
PA Tropix, Inc., Bedford, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5800999 19980901
AI US 1996-767479 19961216 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kunz, Gary L.
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,9
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 911
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Probes labeled with 1,2-**dioxetane** precursors can be employed in a variety of assays. The probes may be nucleic acid, peptide nucleic acid, proteins including enzyme, antibody or antigen, steroid, carbohydrate, drug or non-drug hapten. The probe is provided with a 1,2-**dioxetane** precursor bound thereto, generally either covalently, or a strong ligand bond. The **dioxetane** precursor moiety is converted to a bound 1,2-**dioxetane** by exposure to singlet oxygen. These **dioxetane** (labels) either spontaneously decompose, or are induced to decompose by an appropriate trigger to release light. The trigger may be a change in pH temperature, or an agent which removes a protective group. Assay formats in which these 1,2-**dioxetane** labeled probes and referents may be used to include hybridization assays, immuno assays, gel-based assays and Capillary Zone Electrophoresis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:20:44 ON 16 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:21:02 ON
     16 MAR 2005
L1          392 S OLIGONUCLEOTIDE? (5A) PRECURSOR
L2            5 S L1 AND DIOXETANE
L3            5 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l1 and chemiluminesc?
L4          40 L1 AND CHEMILUMINESC?

=> s l4 not l3
L5          35 L4 NOT L3

=> s l5 and array?
L6          26 L5 AND ARRAY?

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7           26 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l7 and oligo? (7a) chemilumesc?
L8            0 L7 AND OLIGO? (7A) CHEMILUMESC?

=> s l8 and precursor
L9            0 L8 AND PRECURSOR

=> s l7 and precursor?
L10         26 L7 AND PRECURSOR?

=> d l10 bib abs 1-26

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 26  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2004:247217  USPATFULL
TI      Target-dependent transcription using deletion mutants of N4 RNA
        polymerase
IN      Davydova, Elena K., Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
        Rothman-Denes, Lucia B., Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
        Dahl, Gary A., Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
        Gerdes, Svetlana Y., Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
        Jendrisak, Jerome J., Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
PI      US 2004191812      A1   20040930
AI      US 2003-743975     A1   20031223 (10)
RLI     Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-153219, filed on 22 May 2002,
        PENDING
PRAI    US 2001-292845P     20010522 (60)
        US 2002-436062P     20021223 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    QUARLES & BRADY LLP, FIRSTAR PLAZA, ONE SOUTH PINCKNEY STREET, P.O BOX
        2113 SUITE 600, MADISON, WI, 53701-2113
CLMN    Number of Claims: 53
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    29 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 9903
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The present invention comprises novel methods, compositions and kits
        that use N4 vRNAP deletion mutants to detect and quantify analytes
        comprising one or multiple target nucleic acid sequences, including
        target sequences that differ by as little as one nucleotide or
        non-nucleic acid analytes, by detecting a target sequence tag that is
        joined to an analyte-binding substance. The method consists of an
        annealing process, a DNA ligation process, an optional DNA polymerase
        extension process, a transcription process, and, optionally, a detection
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process

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:178985 USPATFULL
TI Devices containing DNA encoding neurotrophic agents and related compositions and methods
IN Baird, Andrew, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Gonzalez, Ana Maria, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Logan, Ann, Stourport on Severn, UNITED KINGDOM
Berry, Martin, Edgbaston, UNITED KINGDOM
PA Selective Genetics, Inc., San Diego, CA (non-U.S. corporation)
University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S. corporation)
King's College, London, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2004138155 A1 20040715
AI US 2003-348051 A1 20030117 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-178286, filed on 23 Oct 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6551618 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-88419, filed on 1 Jun 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-805381, filed on 24 Feb 1997, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-805382, filed on 24 Feb 1997, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-805383, filed on 24 Feb 1997, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-718904, filed on 24 Sep 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6037329 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-441979, filed on 16 May 1995, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-213446, filed on 15 Mar 1994, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-213447, filed on 15 Mar 1994, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-297961, filed on 29 Aug 1994, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-305771, filed on 13 Sep 1994, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 80
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3891
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Devices useful in the delivery of DNA encoding neurotrophic agents, anti-fibrotic agents, and related compositions are disclosed herein for use in the treatment of central and/or peripheral nervous system injury. Methods of making and using the disclosed devices and DNA are also described. In various embodiments, the invention also discloses compositions and devices that may further include a targeting agent, such as a polypeptide that is reactive with an FGF receptor (e.g., bFGF), or another ligand that binds to cell surface receptors on neuronal cells, or a support cell. The invention also discloses methods of promoting neuronal survival and regeneration via transfection of an axon as it grows through a device or composition of the present invention, or via transfection of a repair cell.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:38741 USPATFULL
TI Viral vectors with modified tropism
IN Sosnowski, Barbara A., Coronado, CA, UNITED STATES
Baird, Andrew, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Pierce, Glenn F., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES
Curiel, David T., Birmingham, AL, UNITED STATES
Douglas, Joanne T., Huntsville, AL, UNITED STATES
Rogers, Buck E., Birmingham, AL, UNITED STATES
PA Selective Genetics, Inc., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
University of Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, UNITED STATES (U.S.

corporation)
PI US 2004029280 A1 20040212
AI US 2003-408849 A1 20030403 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-39060, filed on 13 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6613563
PRAI US 1997-65265P 19971110 (60)
US 1997-40782P 19970314 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 45
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6309
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to gene therapy. In particular, therapeutic agents, therapeutic gene products, and compositions are disclosed. Various systems and methods useful in targeting and delivering non-native nucleotide sequences to specific cells are disclosed, wherein virus-antibody-ligand conjugates are used to facilitate targeting and delivery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:31734 USPATFULL
TI Regulation of human serotonin receptor **precursor**
IN Xiao, Yonghong, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004023876 A1 20040205
AI US 2003-399405 A1 20030423 (10)
WO 2001-EP12473 20011029
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BANNER & WITCOFF, 1001 G STREET N W, SUITE 1100, WASHINGTON, DC, 20001
CLMN Number of Claims: 71
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2592
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Reagents which regulate human serotonin receptor **precursor** and reagents which bind to human serotonin receptor **precursor** gene products can play a role in preventing, ameliorating, or correcting dysfunctions or diseases including, but not limited to, urinary incontinence, CNS and cardiovascular disorders.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:31146 USPATFULL
TI Composite **arrays**
IN Browne, Kenneth A., Poway, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004023284 A1 20040205
AI US 2003-621803 A1 20030717 (10)
PRAI US 2002-400189P 20020731 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP GEN PROBE INCORPORATED, 10210 GENETIC CENTER DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92121
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2011
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions, methods and devices for detecting nucleic acids. The invention particularly regards composite **arrays** of immobilized amplification primers and hybridization probes. Also disclosed are compositions and methods for covalently immobilizing oligonucleotides and other biological molecules to glass and plastic surfaces.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:24656 USPATFULL
TI Microparticle based signal amplification for the detection of analytes
IN Li, Xing-Xiang, Vienna, VA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004018495 A1 20040129
AI US 2002-205195 A1 20020724 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Mark W. Roberts, Esq., DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP, Suite 3400, 1420 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, WA, 98101
CLMN Number of Claims: 75
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2024
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Microparticle based amplification (MBA) for high sensitivity and high speed analyte detection is described. MBA is based on signal amplification achieved by use of a signal amplification microparticle that contains a plurality of signaling molecules attached to a plurality of positions on the surface of the microparticle, in combination with a plurality of analyte binding molecules attached to a plurality of positions on the surface. Each signaling molecule in turn has a plurality of signal emitting moieties, such as acridinium, attached thereto. This is combined with a separating microparticle such as a ferromagnetic particle, also having an analyte binding molecule attached to the surface so that a complex comprising the analyte, the signal amplification microparticle and the separating microparticle is formed. The complex emits a signal that is amplified many fold relative to the stoichemetric amount of analyte molecules in the sample. Particular embodiments include methods for detecting bacteria, antigens, antibodies and nucleic acids.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:312178 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid diagnostic reagents and methods for detecting nucleic acids, polynucleotides and oligonucleotides
IN Ward, David C., Old Lyme, CT, UNITED STATES
Breaker, Ronald, Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003219775 A1 20031127
AI US 2002-320191 A1 20021216 (10)
PRAI US 2001-341658P 20011214 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MCDONNELL BOEHNEN HULBERT & BERGHOFF, 300 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE, SUITE 3200, CHICAGO, IL, 60606
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2179
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for generating nucleic acid reagents useful for detecting nucleic acids, polynucleotides, and oligonucleotides are disclosed. Selection techniques, enzymatic nucleic acid molecules, allozymes (allosteric nucleic acid sensor molecules), ribozymes, and DNAzymes used as diagnostic reagents and tools are described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:250994 USPATFULL
TI Iterative and regenerative DNA sequencing method
IN Jones, Douglas H., Cedar Rapids, IA, UNITED STATES
PA UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION, Iowa City, IA (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2003175780 A1 20030918
AI US 2003-372696 A1 20030224 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-837621, filed on 17 Apr 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 1998-35183, filed on 5 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6258533 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-742755, filed on 1 Nov 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5858671
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP LAHIVE & COCKFIELD, 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
CLMN Number of Claims: 191
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4482
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An iterative and regenerative method for sequencing DNA is described. This method sequences DNA in discrete intervals starting at one end of a double stranded DNA segment. This method overcomes problems inherent in other sequencing methods, including the need for gel resolution of DNA fragments and the generation of artifacts caused by single-stranded DNA secondary structures. A particular advantage of this invention is that it can create offset collections of DNA segments and sequence the segments in parallel to provide continuous sequence information over long intervals. This method is also suitable for automation and multiplex automation to sequence large sets of segments.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:234694 USPATFULL
TI Viral vectors with modified tropism
IN Sosnowski, Barbara A., Coronado, CA, United States
Baird, Andrew, San Diego, CA, United States
Pierce, Glenn F., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, United States
Curiel, David T., Birmingham, AL, United States
Douglas, Joanne T., Huntsville, AL, United States
Rogers, Buck E., Birmingham, AL, United States
PA Selective Gentics, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
UAB Research Foundation, Birmingham, AL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6613563 B1 20030902
AI US 1998-39060 19980313 (9)
PRAI US 1997-40782P 19970314 (60)
US 1997-65265P 19971110 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chen, Shin-Lin
LREP Seed Intellectual Property Law Group PLLC
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 39 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6139
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to gene therapy. In particular, therapeutic agents, therapeutic gene products, and compositions are disclosed. Various systems and methods useful in targeting and delivering non-native nucleotide sequences to specific cells are disclosed, wherein virus-antibody-ligand conjugates are used to facilitate targeting and delivery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:210021 USPATFULL
TI SMDF and GGF neuregulin splice variant isoforms and uses thereof
IN Carroll, Steven L., Homewood, AL, United States
PA UAB Research Foundation, Birmingham, AL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6602851 B1 20030805

AI US 2000-684708 20001006 (9)
PRAI US 1999-158622P 19991008 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kunz, Gary; Assistant Examiner: Gucker, Stephen
LREP Adler, Benjamin Aaron
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 31 Drawing Figure(s); 27 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2819
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Distinct cDNAs encoding six cysteine-rich domain-NRGs and four glial growth factor isoforms were identified and sequenced. Additional heterogeneity is found in the EGF-like (α- and β-isoforms) and carboxy terminal (a and b variant) regions of CRD-NRGs. Furthermore, the predicted GGF proteins contain glycosylation domains previously found only in mesenchymal NRGs. GGF mRNAs accumulate in axotomized nerve, a subpopulation of DRG neurons and most spinal cord motoneurons. CRD-NRGs, however, are undetectable in injured nerve except by RT-PCR. In contrast, the majority of DRG and spinal cord motor neurons express CRD-NRGs, with a β1 isoform being most abundant and at least some of these proteins are secreted in a form capable of activating erbB receptors. Thus, GGF and CRD-NRG subfamilies are more structurally diverse than previously appreciated. NRG actions during Wallerian degeneration may be modulated by the action of distinct splice variants.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:200815 USPATFULL
TI Exponential amplification of nucleic acids using nicking agents
IN Van Ness, Jeffrey, Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
Galas, David J., Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
Van Ness, Lori K., Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
PA Keck Graduate Institute, Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES, 91711 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003138800 A1 20030724
AI US 2002-196740 A1 20020715 (10)
PRAI US 2002-345445P 20020102 (60)
US 2001-331687P 20011119 (60)
US 2001-305637P 20010715 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 292
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 30 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6280
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides methods and compositions for exponential amplification of nucleic acid molecules using nicking agents. In certain aspects, the amplification may be performed isothermally. This invention is useful in many areas such as disease diagnosis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:127027 USPATFULL
TI Target activated nucleic acid biosensor and methods of using same
IN Stanton, Marty, Stow, MA, UNITED STATES
Epstein, David, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES
Hamaguchi, Nobuko, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003087239 A1 20030508
AI US 2001-952680 A1 20010913 (9)
PRAI US 2000-232454P 20000913 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION

LREP MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS,, GLOVSKY AND POPEO, P.C., One Financial Center, Boston, MA, 02111
CLMN Number of Claims: 80
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5429
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for engineering a target activated biosensor are provided. Biosensors comprise a plurality of nucleic acid sensor molecules labeled with a first signaling moiety and a second signaling moiety. The nucleic acid sensor molecules recognizes target molecules which do not naturally bind to DNA. Binding of a target molecule to the sensor molecules triggers a change in the proximity of the signaling moieties which leads to a change in the optical properties of the nucleic acid sensor molecules on the biosensor. Reagents and systems for performing the method are also provided. The method is useful in diagnostic applications and drug optimization.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:120109 USPATFULL
TI Exponential nucleic acid amplification using nicking endonucleases
IN Van Ness, Jeffrey, Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
Galas, David J., Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
Van Ness, Lori K., Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
PA Keck Graduate Institute, Claremont, CA, 91711 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003082590 A1 20030501
AI US 2002-197626 A1 20020715 (10)
PRAI US 2002-345445P 20020102 (60)
US 2001-331687P 20011119 (60)
US 2001-305637P 20010715 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 216
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 27 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4889
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides methods and composition for exponential nucleic acid amplification using nicking agents. The invention is useful in many areas such as disease diagnosis, genetic variation detection and pre-mRNA alternative splicing analysis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:64663 USPATFULL
TI Iterative and regenerative DNA sequencing method
IN Jones, Douglas H., Iowa City, IA, UNITED STATES
PA University of Iowa Research Foundation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003044784 A1 20030306
AI US 2001-837621 A1 20010417 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-35183, filed on 5 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6258533 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-742755, filed on 1 Nov 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5858671
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP LAHIVE & COCKFIELD, 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
CLMN Number of Claims: 184
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4451
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An iterative and regenerative method for sequencing DNA is described. This method sequences DNA in discrete intervals starting at one end of a

double stranded DNA segment. This method overcomes problems inherent in other sequencing methods, including the need for gel resolution of DNA fragments and the generation of artifacts caused by single-stranded DNA secondary structures. A particular advantage of this invention is that it can create offset collections of DNA segments and sequence the segments in parallel to provide continuous sequence information over long intervals. This method is also suitable for automation and multiplex automation to sequence large sets of segments.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:30204 USPATFULL
TI Methods for detecting a target molecule
IN Sampson, Jeffrey R., Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
Gordon, Gary B., Saratoga, CA, UNITED STATES
Luebke, Kevin J., Dallas, TX, UNITED STATES
Myerson, Joel, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003022150 A1 20030130
AI US 2001-915044 A1 20010724 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC., Legal Department, DL429, Intellectual Property Administration, P.O. Box 7599, Loveland, CO, 80537-0599
CLMN Number of Claims: 61
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1541
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for detecting a target moiety is disclosed. In one embodiment, a plurality of electrodes supported by a semiconductor substrate are brought into proximity with a reaction medium comprising a sample suspected of containing the target molecule. Each of the electrodes comprises at least one target probe. A plurality of cells within the semiconductor substrate are selectively addressed to apply a stimulus to each of the electrodes to activate a predetermined redox active moiety that is associated with an electrode and to detect, by means of the electrodes, corresponding responses produced as a result of the activation of the redox active moieties. The magnitude of the corresponding responses indicates the presence or absence of the target molecule in the sample.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:3428 USPATFULL
TI Methods and devices for measuring differential gene expression
IN Rothberg, Jonathan Marc, Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
Nallur, Girish N., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
Hu, Xinghua, New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
PA CuraGen Corporation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003003463 A1 20030102
AI US 2001-989364 A1 20011121 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-203231, filed on 2 Dec 1998, PATENTED
PRAI US 1997-105305P 19971203 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PENNIE AND EDMONDS, 1155 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY, 100362711
CLMN Number of Claims: 99
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6255
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention includes methods for identifying nucleic acids in a sample of nucleic acids by observing sequence sets present in the nucleic acids of the sample and then identifying those sequences in a nucleic acid sequence database having the sequence sets observed. In a preferred embodiment, a sequence set consists of two primary

subsequences and an additional subsequence having determined mutual relationships. The methods include those for observing the sequence sets and those for performing sequence database searches. This invention also includes devices for recognizing in parallel the additional subsequences in a sample of as well as methods for the use of these devices. In a preferred embodiment, the devices include probes bound to a planar surface that recognize additional subsequence by hybridization, and the methods of use include features to improve the specificity and reproducibility of this hybridization.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:301102 USPATFULL
TI Analysis of polynucleotide sequence
IN Taylor, Seth, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
PA Seth Taylor (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002168645 A1 20021114
AI US 2001-884425 A1 20010619 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-293333, filed on 16 Apr 1999, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1998-82063P 19980416 (60)
US 1998-84085P 19980504 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP LOUIS MYERS, Fish & Richardson P.C., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA, 02110-2804
CLMN Number of Claims: 66
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1556
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are methods for detecting nucleic acids using rolling circle-based amplification and **arrays** of capture probes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:300795 USPATFULL
TI COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR DELIVERY OF AGENTS FOR NEURONAL REGENERATION AND SURVIVAL
IN BAIRD, ANDREW, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002168338 A1 20021114
US 6551618 B2 20030422
AI US 1998-178286 A1 19981023 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-88419, filed on 1 Jun 1998, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 80
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3899
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Devices useful in the delivery of DNA encoding neurotrophic agents, anti-fibrotic agents, and related compositions are disclosed herein for use in the treatment of central and/or peripheral nervous system injury. Methods of making and using the disclosed devices and DNA are also described. In various embodiments, the invention also discloses compositions and devices that may further include a targeting agent, such as a polypeptide that is reactive with an FGF receptor (e.g., bFGF), or another ligand that binds to cell surface receptors on neuronal cells, or a support cell. The invention also discloses methods of promoting neuronal survival and regeneration via transfection of an axon as it grows through a device or composition of the present invention, or via transfection of a repair cell.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:294294 USPATFULL
TI Bifunctional molecules and vectors complexed therewith for targeted gene delivery
IN Nemerow, Glen R., Encinitas, CA, UNITED STATES
Li, Erguang, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PA The Scripps Research Institute (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002164333 A1 20021107
AI US 2001-903327 A1 20010710 (9)
PRAI US 2000-325781P 20000710 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP STEPHANIE SEIDMAN, HELLER EHRMAN WHITE & MCAULIFFE LLP, 4350 LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE, 7th FL., SAN DIEGO, CA, 92122-1246
CLMN Number of Claims: 39
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3999
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods and products for targeting delivery vectors, such as adenoviral gene delivery particles, to selected cell types are provided. The methods rely on targeting by a bifunctional molecule that specifically complexes with a protein on the vector particle surface and with targeted cell surface proteins. The targeted cell surface proteins are any that activate the phosphatidylinositol-3-OH kinases. The bifunctional molecules, compositions, kits, and methods of preparation and use of the vector/bifunctional molecules for gene therapy are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:141073 USPATFULL
TI Iterative and regenerative DNA sequencing method
IN Jones, Douglas H., Iowa City, IA, UNITED STATES
PA The University of Iowa Research Foundation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002072055 A1 20020613
US 6599703 B2 20030729
AI US 2001-788038 A1 20010216 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-226683, filed on 7 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6190889 Division of Ser. No. US 1996-742755, filed on 1 Nov 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5858671
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP LAHIVE & COCKFIELD, 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
CLMN Number of Claims: 181
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4229
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An iterative and regenerative method for sequencing DNA is described. This method sequences DNA in discrete intervals starting at one end of a double stranded DNA segment. This method overcomes problems inherent in other sequencing methods, including the need for gel resolution of DNA fragments and the generation of artifacts caused by single-stranded DNA secondary structures. A particular advantage of this invention is that it can create offset collections of DNA segments and sequence the segments in parallel to provide continuous sequence information over long intervals. This method is also suitable for automation and multiplex automation to sequence large sets of segments.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:99090 USPATFULL
TI Method for the detection of an analyte by means of a nucleic acid

reporter
IN Báez, Luis, West Chester, PA, UNITED STATES
Ebersole, Richard C., Newark, DE, UNITED STATES
Hendrickson, Edwin R., Hockessin, DE, UNITED STATES
Neelkantan, Neel, Newark, DE, UNITED STATES
Perry, Michael P., Downington, PA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002051986 A1 20020502
US 6511809 B2 20030128
AI US 2001-858994 A1 20010516 (9)
PRAI US 2000-211293P 20000613 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, LEGAL DEPARTMENT - PATENTS, 1007 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DE, 19898
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2070
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A process is disclosed for the detection of an analyte utilizing a nucleic acid label as a reporter. The analyte is detected by the binding of at least two reporter conjugates, each conjugate comprising a member of a binding pair and a nucleic acid label. The binding of the reporter conjugates to the analyte facilitates the juxtaposition of the nucleic acid labels, forming a single nucleic acid amplicon. The amplicon may then be detected directly, or may be used as a template of the generation of amplification products. Detection of the analyte by this process significantly reduces assay background caused by non-specific reporter conjugate binding.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:50777 USPATFULL
TI Methods and devices for measuring differential gene expression
IN Rothberg, Jonathan Marc, Guilford, CT, United States
Nallur, Girish N., Guilford, CT, United States
Hu, Xinghua, New Haven, CT, United States
PA CuraGen Corporation, New Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6355423 B1 20020312
AI US 1998-203231 19981202 (9)
PRAI US 1997-105305P 19971203 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fredman, Jeffrey
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 45
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5717
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention includes methods for identifying nucleic acids in a sample of nucleic acids by observing sequence sets present in the nucleic acids of the sample and then identifying those sequences in a nucleic acid sequence database having the sequence sets observed. In a preferred embodiment, a sequence set consists of two primary subsequences and an additional subsequence having determined mutual relationships. The methods include those for observing the sequence sets and those for performing sequence database searches. This invention also includes devices for recognizing in parallel the additional subsequences in a sample of as well as methods for the use of these devices. In a preferred embodiment, the devices include probes bound to a planar surface that recognize additional subsequence by hybridization, and the methods of use include features to improve the specificity and reproducibility of this hybridization.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:107618 USPATFULL
TI Iterative and regenerative DNA sequencing method
IN Jones, Douglas H., Iowa City, IA, United States
PA The University of Iowa Research Foundation, Iowa City, IA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6258533 B1 20010710
AI US 1998-35183 19980305 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-742755, filed on 1 Nov 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5858671, issued on 12 Jan 1999
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Horlick, Kenneth R.
LREP Lahive & Cockfield, LLP, Lauro, Esq., Peter C., Hanley, Esq., Elizabeth A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 32
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3720
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An iterative and regenerative method for sequencing DNA is described. This method sequences DNA in discrete intervals starting at one end of a double stranded DNA segment. This method overcomes problems inherent in other sequencing methods, including the need for gel resolution of DNA fragments and the generation of artifacts caused by single-stranded DNA secondary structures. A particular advantage of this invention is that it can create offset collections of DNA segments and sequence the segments in parallel to provide continuous sequence information over long intervals. This method is also suitable for automation and multiplex automation to sequence large sets of segments.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:25654 USPATFULL
TI Methods for removing primer sequences and blocking restriction endonuclease recognition domains
IN Jones, Douglas H., Iowa City, IA, United States
PA University of Iowa Research Foundation, Iowa City, IA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6190889 B1 20010220
AI US 1999-226683 19990107 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1996-742755, filed on 1 Nov 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5858671
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Horlick, Kenneth R.
LREP Lahive & Cockfield, LLP, Hanley, Esq., Elizabeth A., Lauro, Esq., Peter C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3531
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An iterative and regenerative method for sequencing DNA is described. This method sequences DNA in discrete intervals starting at one end of a double stranded DNA segment. This method overcomes problems inherent in other sequencing methods, including the need for gel resolution of DNA fragments and the generation of artifacts caused by single-stranded DNA secondary structures. A particular advantage of this invention is that it can create offset collections of DNA segments and sequence the segments in parallel to provide continuous sequence information over long intervals. This method is also suitable for automation and multiplex automation to sequence large sets of segments.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1999:146248 USPATFULL
TI Amplification of assay reporters by nucleic acid replication
IN Collier, David Nash, Wilmington, DE, United States
Ebersole, Richard Calvin, Wilmington, DE, United States
Hatfield, Tina Marie, Elkton, MD, United States
Hendrickson, Edwin R., Hockessin, DE, United States
Moran, John Richard, Charleston, SC, United States
PA E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5985548 19991116
WO 9315229 19930805
AI US 1995-256627 19950213 (8)
WO 1993-US1281 19930204
19950213 PCT 371 date
19950213 PCT 102(e) date
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.; Assistant Examiner: Rees, Diane
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2610
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for the amplified detection of an analyte, wherein amplification is achieved by replication of a target nucleic acid sequence which has been immobilized in response to analyte.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:4338 USPATFULL
TI Iterative and regenerative DNA sequencing method
IN Jones, Douglas H., Iowa City, IA, United States
PA The University of Iowa Research Foundation, Iowa City, IA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5858671 19990112
AI US 1996-742755 19961101 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Horlick, Kenneth R.
LREP Lahive & Cockfield, LLP, Hanley, Elizabeth A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 118
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4068
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An iterative and regenerative method for sequencing DNA is described. This method sequences DNA in discrete intervals starting at one end of a double stranded DNA segment. This method overcomes problems inherent in other sequencing methods, including the need for gel resolution of DNA fragments and the generation of artifacts caused by single-stranded DNA secondary structures. A particular advantage of this invention is that it can create offset collections of DNA segments and sequence the segments in parallel to provide continuous sequence information over long intervals. This method is also suitable for automation and multiplex automation to sequence large sets of segments.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:20:44 ON 16 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:21:02 ON
     16 MAR 2005
L1           392 S OLIGONUCLEOTIDE? (5A) PRECURSOR
L2             5 S L1 AND DIOXETANE
L3             5 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4            40 S L1 AND CHEMILUMINESC?
L5            35 S L4 NOT L3
L6            26 S L5 AND ARRAY?
L7            26 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8             0 S L7 AND OLIGO? (7A) CHEMILUMESC?
L9             0 S L8 AND PRECURSOR
L10           26 S L7 AND PRECURSOR?
L11            9 S L5 NOT L6

=> s chemiluminesc? (7a) (oligo? or probe?)
L12       3799 CHEMILUMINESC? (7A) (OLIGO? OR PROBE?)

=> s l12 and (array? or surface? or support?)
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L13       2212 L12 AND (ARRAY? OR SURFACE? OR SUPPORT?)

=> s l13 and plurality (3a) (oligo? or probe?)
L14        389 L13 AND PLURALITY (3A) (OLIGO? OR PROBE?)

=> s l14 and precursor
L15        250 L14 AND PRECURSOR

=> s l15 and triggere?
L16        226 L15 AND TRIGGERE?

=> s l16 and (oligo? or probe?)(3a) chemilumesc?
L17          0 L16 AND (OLIGO? OR PROBE?)(3A) CHEMILUMESC?

=> s l16 and (oligo? or probe?)(4a) (bond? or link?)(5a) chemilumines?
L18          0 L16 AND (OLIGO? OR PROBE?)(4A) (BOND? OR LINK?)(5A) CHEMILUMINE
               S?

=> s l16 and dioxetane
L19          1 L16 AND DIOXETANE

=> d l19 bib abs

L19  ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2003:194475  USPATFULL
TI     Solid phases optimized for chemiluminescent detection
IN     Edwards, Brooks, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
       Geiser, Timothy G., San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES
       Menchen, Steven M., Fremont, CA, UNITED STATES
       Sparks, Alison L., North Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
       Voyta, John C., Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES
PI     US 2003134286      A1   20030717
AI     US 2002-46730      A1   20020117 (10)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LREP   Supervisor, Patent Prosecution Services, PIPER MARBURY RUDNICK & WOLFE
       LLP, 1200 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20036-2412
CLMN   Number of Claims: 67
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1191
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     Solid supports for chemiluminescent assays are provided. The
       solid support includes a plurality of probes
       covalently or physically attached to the support
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surface and a chemiluminescent enhancing moiety incorporated onto the **surface** or into the bulk of the **support**. The solid **support** can be a multi-layered **support** including an upper probe binding layer (e.g., an azlactone polymer layer or porous functional polyamide layer) adjacent to a cationic microgel layer. The azlactone-functional polymer can be a copolymer of dimethylacrylamide and vinylazlactone crosslinked with ethylenediamine. The cationic microgel layer can be a cross-linked quaternary onium salt containing polymer. A method and a kit for conducting chemiluminescent assays using the solid **supports** is also provided. The kit comprises a **dioxetane** substrate, a biopolymer probe-enzyme complex, and a solid **support**. The solid **support** can be an azlactone functional polymer layer adjacent to a cationic microgel layer; a porous polyamide functional layer adjacent to a cationic microgel layer; or a quaternized azlactone functional polymer layer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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=> s l20 and chemilumines?/ti
L25             1 L20 AND CHEMILUMINES?/TI

=> d l25 bib abs

L25  ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2003:194475  USPATFULL
TI      Solid phases optimized for chemiluminescent detection
IN      Edwards, Brooks, Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
        Geiser, Timothy G., San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES
        Menchen, Steven M., Fremont, CA, UNITED STATES
        Sparks, Alison L., North Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
        Voyta, John C., Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES
PI      US 2003134286       A1   20030717
AI      US 2002-46730       A1   20020117 (10)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    Supervisor, Patent Prosecution Services, PIPER MARBURY RUDNICK & WOLFE
        LLP, 1200 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20036-2412
CLMN    Number of Claims: 67
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1191
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      Solid supports for chemiluminescent assays are provided. The
        solid support includes a plurality of probes
        covalently or physically attached to the support
        surface and a chemiluminescent enhancing moiety incorporated
        onto the surface or into the bulk of the support.
        The solid support can be a multi-layered support
        including an upper probe binding layer (e.g., an azlactone polymer layer
        or porous functional polyamide layer) adjacent to a cationic microgel
        layer. The azlactone-functional polymer can be a copolymer of
        dimethylacrylamide and vinylazlactone crosslinked with ethylenediamine.
        The cationic microgel layer can be a cross-linked quaternary onium salt
        containing polymer. A method and a kit for conducting chemiluminescent
        assays using the solid supports is also provided. The kit
        comprises a dioxetane substrate, a biopolymer probe-enzyme complex, and
        a solid support. The solid support can be an
        azlactone functional polymer layer adjacent to a cationic microgel
        layer; a porous polyamide functional layer adjacent to a cationic
        microgel layer; or a quaternized azlactone functional polymer layer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


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